THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1190.] SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

The Subscriber

Offers for sale that valuable Property called

FAIRFIELD,

CONTAINING 800 acres of Land, in sight of Richmond, including the Race-Ground and Buildings thereon. This Land poſſeſſes many advantages, beſides its contiguity to the city, which it is unneceſſary to mention.

It will be laid off into lots, ſo as to ſuit thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe ſmall parcels of land, either for a retreat from the city or for graſs lots. All the lots, or the greater part of them, will communicate with a public road leading to fine water, and each lot will have a proportion of wood land attached to it, or adjoining to a lot of wood. The ſale will commence on the premiſes, the 4th of June, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold. One half of the purchaſe money will be required at the time of ſale, and the other half in twelve months—as ſoon as the lots are laid off they may be purchaſed at private ſale.

— Miles Selden.

Tree Hill, January 4th, 1804.

Education.

JOHN D. BLAIR

INFORMS the public, that with a view of extending his plan of tuition, he has engaged the aſſiſtance of Mr. Wood, in order to inſtruct the young gentlemen of his ſchool in the various branches of the Mathematicale Siences, Aſtronomy, Geography, and Natural and Moral Philoſophy. For this purpoſe, Mr. WOOD will regularly attend on the afternoon of each day, when he will likewiſe aſſiſt in ſuperintending the other branches of literature taught in the School.

Mr. BLAIR being deſirous that the youth entruſted to his charge, ſhould make every proficiency in the ancient languages, the French and the ſciences, has reſolved to limit the number which he receives, to thirty; and theſe will be divided, according to their ages and their capacities into ſeparate claſſes, ſo that each individual may receive the ſame attention and benefit, as if he were under the inſtruction of a private tutor.

Richmond, Feb. 28.

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell*, and two other perſons, of the name of *Gale*, ſuppoſed to be reſidents of the ſtate of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, ſome time in July or Auguſt laſt, to purchaſe *Slaves*, are deſired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who ſold him to Mr. WARE. He is a ſtout, active, ſtrong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He ſays that, in September laſt, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a ſchooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above perſons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* ſold him ſomewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other ſide of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He ſtaid but a few days with his new maſter before he ſet off to the *Northward*, under the aſſumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The ſubſcriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him ſome years. His owner is requeſted to come, or ſend for him, and on producing ſuch credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertiſement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

SEEDS.

The Subscriber

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he has juſt received a ſupply of

Red and white Clover Seed,

Lucern, ‖Ryegraſs, and
Timothy, ‖Saintfoine,

Which is warranted to be of the laſt ſummer's growth.

HE HAS LIKEWISE,

A general Aſſortment of

PEAS, LETTUCE,
BEANS, RADISHES,
CABBAGE, &c.

From *London*, per the ſhip *Shepherdeſs*, now ſelling at his Seed Store, Main-ſtreet.

MINTON COLLINS.

Richmond, Feb. 28th, 1804. (1m.)

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truſt, executed by John Price, and Jane his wife, the ſubſcribers will offer for ſale, at Auction, on the premiſes, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, containing 326 acres, more or leſs, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the Land of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was deviſed by John Jude, to his daughter Jane, wife of the ſaid John Price. This ſale is made to ſatiſfy a debt of 450*l.* with intereſt from the 28th day of January 1801, due from the ſaid John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, } Trustees.
DAVID BULLOCK, }

January 2, 1804.

☞ The Sale of the above mentioned property was poſtponed by the mutual conſent of all the parties. It will now poſitively be ſold on the 20th day of April next.

CHARLES COPLAND, } Trustees.
DAVID BULLOCK, }

6 1804

WANTED,

A PERSON to contract for the digging and laying a foundation for a building, to be uſed as Theatre, upon the lot oppoſite Mrs Heron's, Shockoe Hill. Application to be made to Mr Green, near Colonel Quarrier's.

Richmond, January 14th, 1804. 15

(By Authority.)

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,

TO BUILD AN ACADEMY IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

				Dollars.
1	Prize—laſt drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,			20,000
1	do.			10,000
1	do.			5,000
5	do.	of 1,000	make	5,000
6	do.	of 500	——	3,000
10	do.	of 200	——	2,000
20	do.	of 100	——	2,000
100	do.	of 50	——	5,000
250	do.	of 30	——	7,500
420	do.	of 25	——	10,500
1,500	do.	of 20	——	30,000
3,000	do.	of 15	——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,			250
1	do.	after 2,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 3,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 4,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 5,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 6,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 8,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 10,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 12,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 13,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 14,000	do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,			150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.			
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,			150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legiſlature of Virginia, for the laudable purpoſe of erecting a ſeminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this ſtate. With this view it is contemplated to raiſe 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the firſt reſpectability have been ſelected as truſtees, and they have pledged themſelves to uſe their utmoſt exertions to carry it into effect. The ſcheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for ſome very large prizes, whilſt the proportion of prizes to blanks, is ſo great as to invite the friends of the intended inſtitution to partake of the lottery, with little riſk of their becoming loſers. The treaſurer of the ſtate is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are ſold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above conſiderations will induce a rapid ſale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as ſoon as a ſufficient number ſhall be ſold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the ſecond Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

☞ TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleaſants, jun. and William Prichard.

Mrs. TROUIN

HAS the honor of informing her Friends and the Public, that ſhe intends to open a SCHOOL, in which Young Ladies will be carefully inſtructed in the French Language. They will likewiſe be taught the following uſeful and elegant branches of Education, viz:—Orthography, Reading, Writing and plain Work; Drawing, Embroidery, Cyphering, Marking, Hiſtory and Geography. Young Ladies from the country boarded on the following terms—150 dollars, each lady to find her own bedding.

Mr. TROUIN reſpectfully aſſures thoſe parents who may honor her with their confidence, that her whole and individual attention ſhall be devoted to her pupils, being ſolicitous to render their ſtudies equally pleaſing and profitable.

Richmond, March 6, 1804.

I wiſh to diſpoſe of my
LOT AND HOUSES,

IN this city. Young Negroes, at a liberal valuation, will be received in part; and conſiderable credit given for the balance of the money.

BENJ. MOSBY.

March 8, 1804.

REPERTORY.

WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THE FEDERAL UNION?

Under this head, in our laſt number, we advanced an opinion which we are aſſured will meet the aſſent of every man diſpoſed to notice the many ſtriking facts relative to this ſubject, which have taken place within three years; and there is a ſyſtem of policy in proceſs, the object of which is to deprive certain States of their rights and juſt influence in the union. We ſhall at ſome future period enter more fully upon this ſubject; but at preſent, let us inquire, with what view is the influence of certain States weakened? It is only to give energy to the general government,—to give tone to a wiſe, juſt and dignified adminiſtration?—To raiſe the national character, and eſtabliſh the Federal Government on a grand and equitable foundation? Theſe queſtions, likewiſe, on which an examination of paſſing events muſt throw unequivocal light. We ſhall find, that though the influence of certain States in the Union has become extremely obnoxious to the *party* now in power, the object is not to tranſfer authority from State to the Federal Government, but, that the national councils has fallen into hands who improve the opportunity of humiliating one portion of the Union to *the aggrandiſement* of another.

That Virginia, with that part of the Union within the ſphere of her influence, is aſſiduouſly adopting every meaſure, which can cramp the progreſs of the Eaſtern States and favour her own, is plainly deducible from the tendency of meaſures which ſhe has, for ſeveral years paſt, laboured uniformly to effect, and with ſucceſs. The operation of a *truly Federal* Government, which ſhould extend an equal and benign influence over the whole Union, giving to each State an equal opportunity to improve its proper reſources, under the protection of an adminiſtration governed only by national views was incompatible with her ambitious deſigns. It is certain that the Eaſtern States under ſuch a Government would flouriſh and retain their juſt weight in the Union. To prevent this, it became neceſſary to accompliſh two objects. To weaken the nerves of the Federal ſyſtem, and to deſtroy the federate rights of States, eſtabliſhing in their room a popular principle, which might give ſo large a State as Virginia an increaſed power in inclining the politics of the nations to favour her intereſts.

An Independent Judiciary was calculated to operate with equal benefit throughout the United States, and ſerved to aid the authority and promote the dignity of the federal government. This eſtabliſhment became obnoxious, and was proſtrated at the ſhrine of Legiſlative power, a large portion of which was enjoyed by Virginia.

Other very important meaſures have likewiſe been adopted and propoſed—ſome affecting the federal compact,—ſome the relative influence of the States; all tending to oppreſs the Eaſtern part of the Union. Among the moſt ſtriking is the purchaſe of Louiſiana. An event which will completely deſtroy the balance of power in the rival diſtricts of the United States, and render the Eaſtern country, flouriſhing, rich, and happy as it has been ſubject to the controul of a jealous State, triumphing in an acquiſition, in which ſhe is erecting, by her influence in the national councils, petty governments, and numerous offices, in the direction of which we find the Northern intereſt has not the moſt remote concern. The various ways in which the addition of this extenſive territory, purchaſed to aggrandize Virginia, but not with her money—with the wealth of the Treaſury, to which the northern States contributed a very large ſhare, and which they were generally oppoſed to expending in this deſtructive ſpeculation—we ſay, the various ways in which it will militate with the influence, the independence and proſperity of the Eaſtern part of the Union are too multiplied for us to comprize within this ſhort ſketch; but it is a ſubject of the higheſt conſequence and ſhall command our attention hereafter. We ſhall only obſerve on this ſubject that notwithſtanding all the hue and cry againſt the danger of Executive influence, which was once the conſtant theme of Virginian eloquence, ſince a Preſident from Virginia has obtained the chair, no powers are two extenſive, and the direction of this *new world*, is ſubmitted to his ſovereign pleaſure in a manner alarming to us, and incompatible with the nature and language of our Conſtitution.

The next movement of importance, was the propoſed alteration in the Conſtitution, inſtituted, not with a deſign of ſimple deſignation alone, in the choice of Preſident and Vice-Preſident, as was pretended, but to diminiſh the reſtrictive power of the ſmall States, and extend the privileges of the large.—This concluſion ariſes both from the nature of the propoſition and from the declaration of ſome of its ſupporters, during the diſcuſſions in Congreſs, that the reſtrictive power of the ſmall States ought to be deſtroyed, and no *ſtate check* be allowed upon the wiſhes of the *moſt popular* part of the community.—The propoſal for alteration was advanced by a Virginian.

In addition to the humiliation of the judiciary, the purchaſe of Louiſiana, the alteration of the conſtitution, all of which either weaken the federal government, or operate partially againſt the rights or minor States, let us take a curſory view of other favourite meaſures of the preſent adminiſtration. They will be found to coincide in the moſt ſtriking manner with that ſelfiſh ſyſtem of policy, which is now palmed upon us as a *conſolidation* of the Union, but which in fact, is nothing but a preponderance of Virginia influence. Every plan which could either increaſe the power of Virginia directly, or in any way derogate from that of the Eaſtern States, has been zealouſly advocated.—Thus an alteration in the law, reſpecting the naturalization of foreigners, which has been effected, which gave a very conſiderable additional weight to the influence of ſome ſtates, and ſcarcely, any, to others.

The navy was taken from the only part of the country where it could be properly preſerved, and conſigned to progreſſive deſtruction under the *watchful* eye of the Executive;

for this Navy was an alarming proof of the superior patriotism and resources of the Eastern States. An inconsiderate development of this purpose, in the proposition for a dry dock, disclosed too plainly the views of the President, and rendered it necessary to accomplish his purposes by some more gradual and less obvious system.

The attempt to extinguish the State Balances, was another effort against the interests of the Eastern department, by cajolling them, tho at the expense of National Faith, out of millions of money justly their due. Whether this has not with an effectual or only a temporary check, remains to be determined.

An attempt to destroy the Loan-Office establishment, seriously injurious to the interests of a large Majority of Stockholders, is another evidence of selfish oppressive policy. Its tendency is too obvious to require comment.

The income of the Post-Offices much the largest proportion of which is derived from the Eastern part of the union, is appropriated to local purposes, within the domain of the dominant part of the union

Of the Hospital money, a large proportion of which is paid by our Eastern mariners, but a small part is expended for their benefit, by no means proportionate to their wants, or the tax levied upon them.

These several subjects are merely submitted to examination. There is one policy evident throughout the whole, and that policy is in the highest degree unfavourable to a large portion of the community—the Eastern States.

As the result of this unjust monopoly of power must become intolerable to the oppressed party, we have opposed its progress with all our might, and conceived it to be the duty of every man who wishes to PERPETUATE OUR UNION. We wish that the attention of these Northern States may be impartially directed to facts and their consequence —it would unite us in defence of our rights, and if united we might still hope to make such a stand against that system of selfish administration, of local policy, which is aiming at a *consolidation* of the government not to effect national purposes, but to convert that authority to the sole benefit of an aspiring, overbearing party.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, February 29.

Mr. Jackson moved the going into committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of elections, respecting the seat of Thomas Lewis.

Mr. Dana moved a postponement of this order until to-morrow, and required the Yeas and Nays, which were Yeas 64—Nays 48.

The House went into a committee of the whole, John C. Smith in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for carrying into effect the convention of the 11th August, 1802, between the United States and the King of Spain.

The bill appropriates 15,160 dollars for the compensation of two commissioners, half of the fifth commissioner, a secretary, and an agent.

Having passed through the committee, the House ordered the bill to a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Findley, from the committee of elections, made a report on the representation of Duncan Mac farlane, complaining of the undue election of Samuel D. Purviance. The report concludes with the opinion, that there is not sufficient evidence to set aside the election of Samuel D. Purviance.

Mr. Eppes from the committee appointed to enquire whether the monies drawn from the treasury on account of the marine corps have been faithfully applied to the public service, made a report, which concludes with recommending a resolution, that provision ought to be made by law for a monthly or quarterly adjustment of the accounts of the marine

The House went again into a committee of the whole on the bill for the government of Louisiana.

Messrs. Jackson, Sloan, Smilie, Elliot, Boyle, Olin and Elmer supported; and Messrs. Holland, S. L. Mitchill and Lucas opposed the motion to strike out the 4th section, made with the view of extending to the people of Louisiana the elective franchise; when the question was put, and the motion to strike out carried—Ayes 80—Noes 15.

Mr. G. W. Campbell offered the following substitute:

The governor and judges or a majority of them, shall adopt and establish in the said territory, such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the territory, and may also make such laws as they shall deem conducive to the good government of the inhabitants thereof, and report the same to congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the said territory, until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by congress, but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to repeal or alter them as they shall think it.

The governor and judges or a majority of them, shall as soon as may be, after they are appointed and commissioned, divide the said territory into divisions, to be called counties, in such manner as may best suit the convenience of the inhabitants, each county to contain, as nearly as may be consistent with the nature of the settlements, an equal number of free persons; and the city of New Orleans shall form one county.

Previous to the organization of the general assembly, the governor shall appoint such magistrates, and other civil officers in each county of the said territory, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same: after the general assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers, shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

The general assembly or legislature, shall consist of a legislative council and a house of representatives; the house of representatives shall consist of members, of whom shall be chosen from the county including the city of New Orleans, and from each of the other counties in the said territory, a majority of whom shall be a quorum to do business.

No person shall be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, except a free white male, who shall have been a citizen of one of the United States, or of one of the territories, heretofore belonging to the United States three years, and be a resident in the county for which he shall be chosen, or who shall have resided in the said territory of New Orleans three years, and be resident in the county for which he shall be chosen, and in either case shall likewise hold in his own right in fee, two hundred acres of land within the same. Every person of the age of twenty one years, having been a citizen of the United States, or having resided in the said territory one year immediately preceding any election, shall be qualified to vote for a representative or representatives in the county in which he shall reside at the time of such election.

The governor and judges, or a majority of them, as soon as may be, after the said territory shall have been divided into counties, and within the passing of this act, shall make the necessary regulations; and give time and place to the inhabitants of each county of the said territory, qualified to vote as herein before prescribed, to elect representatives to represent them in the general assembly. The representatives thus elected shall serve for the term of one year, and in case of the death of a representative or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead to serve for the residue of the term.

The legislative council shall consist of members, to continue in office one year, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States, a majority of whom shall be a quorum to do business; and they shall be appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected, the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet, and when met, they shall nominate persons, having the same qualifications, as are herein declared necessary for representatives, and return their names to the governor, who shall within days thereafter, appoint and commission of them to serve as a legislative council; and when ever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons qualified as aforesaid for each vacancy, and return their names to the governor, one of whom he shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. The general assembly shall meet at least once in every year, at the city of New Orleans, or such time after the first meeting as may be appointed by law, and the governor shall have power on extraordinary occasions to convene the general assembly.

After the first election, representatives shall be elected annually, in such manner as the legislature may direct, not contrary to the provisions of this act. And a legislative council shall likewise be annually appointed, in the manner herein before directed.

The general assembly shall have authority to make laws in all cases for the good government of the said territory, not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United states. All bills having passed by a majority in the house of representatives, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent, but no bill or legislative act whatever shall be of any force without his assent.

The legislature of the said territory shall have no power over the primary disposal of the soil, nor to tax the lands of the United States, nor to interfere with the claims to land within the said territory.

When the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again; and the house ordered the section proposed as a substitute to be printed.

THURSDAY, March 1.

Mr. Ridney presented a bill for the appointment of an additional judge for the Mississippi territory.

Referred to a committee of the whole.

The House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair, on the report of the committee of elections, respecting the election of Thomas Lewis, the sitting member, declaring him not entitled, and declaring Andrew Moore entitled to a seat.

Messrs. Findley, and Varnum supported; and Messrs. Baldwin, Jackson and Huger opposed the report.

Messrs. R. Griswold, Gregg, Dawson, Early and J. Randolph delivered their sentiments with a view principally to obtain explanations of facts or principles involved in the report.

When Mr. J. Randolph moved that the committee should rise, in order to give the petitioner all opportunity of being heard at the bar of the house.

The committee rose, and Mr. Randolph's motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Huger, permission was given to the petitioner and the sitting member to be heard by counsel.

The further consideration of the report was then postponed until to-morrow.

A letter was received from the Post Master General, giving, in obedience to the order of the house a detailed statement of the expences of the Post-Office department for three successive years.

Albany, Feb. 18, 1804.

SIR,

When the committee, of which you are chairman, did me the honor to announce the intention of the very respectable gentleman whom they represented to support me as a candidate for the office of governor of this state, I reluctantly yielded my assent; which I certainly would not have done, had it not been strongly and repeatedly urged, that it would afford a point of union, calculated to promote those republican principles to which I have been uniformly attached, and enable me to be useful to my fellow-citizens generally.

Subsequent events have induced me to believe that my hopes on this subject were too sanguine; and as only the inceptive step has been taken, which can be easily retraced, I take the earliest opportunity of advising you, that I find myself compelled by very impressive considerations to decline being considered as a candidate for the office of governor.

To the gentlemen who honored me with their approbation, I beg you to tender my most cordial acknowledgments, and to express to them my extreme regret that I have it not in my power to accede to their wishes. I have the honor to be, with much respect and esteem, Your most obedient servant, JOHN LANSING, jun.

The Hon. Ebenezer Purdy, Esq.
Chairman, &c.

NEW-YORK, February 29.

The controversy between the United States, and the Sugar Refiners, in which the former claimed the duties on the refined Sugars on hand, at the time of the repeal of the excise, has been finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favour of the Sugar Refiners. It was taken to the Supreme Court on an appeal from the judgment of Judge Washington, delivered at a Circuit Court held at Philadelphia.

March 1.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam dated Nov. 27.

"It is with regret I observe that our vessels arrived here and which left the United States some time since the period when the law of this government of 5th July last, was known in the United States, are still without having the certificates thereby required purporting that the cargoes are not of British produce, &c. An arrangement has however been made with the public officer here, who has the direction of those matters, that the law shall not be enforced upon our vessels till the first of January next, which he thinks is allowing ample time for the circulation of that law, in the United States. It has also been established that from those ports there is no commercial agent of this country resident, due certificates to the same facts from the proper authority of our country shall be received as equivalent to those required by said law.

At a meeting of the *Commissioners* appointed by the Legislature, of this commonwealth, to receive subscriptions in the city of Richmond, under "an act for incorporating the *Bank of Virginia*;" present, Edward Carrington, Joseph Gallego, Robert Pollard, George Jefferson, P. N. Nicholas, John Brockenbrough, Thomas Rutherfoord, Benjamin Hatcher, and James F. Ecteh.

EDWARD CARRINGTON, Chairman.

1st. *Resolved*, That books be opened at the Capitol, on the first Monday in May next, to receive subscriptions pursuant to the said act.

2dly. *Resolved*, with the consent of the Treasurer of the state, that the payments be made in the Treasury Office, and that the persons, to paying, upon exhibiting the Treasurer's receipt, shall be admitted to subscribe their names on the commissioners' books.

3dly. *Resolved*, That Edward Carrington, Joseph Gallego and John Brockenbrough, be appointed a committee to notify the foregoing resolutions in two public Gazettes of this city, once a week, from the present time till the first Monday in May next.

EDWARD CARRINGTON,
JOSEPH GALLEGO,
JOHN BROCKENBROUGH.

March 5th, 1804.

For the mutual accommodation of the Treasurer and the persons becoming subscribers to the Treasury, will receive the money on any time previous to the day appointed for opening the books by the commissioners.

United States of America, 5th Circuit,
Virginia District, to wit:

November 29, 1803.

William Wilson, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Henry Lee, and Thomas Nelson, attorney for the United States, for the Virginia district, Defendants.

THE defendant Henry Lee, not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

Blank Bonds
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1804.

* * * THE Proprietress, Manager, Performers and Musicians of the Virginia Company of Comedians, after returning their acknowledgments, deem it incumbent to state, for the information of others, by whose kindness they were enabled to increase, in the aggregate, the amount of their individual subscriptions for the use of the sufferers by the late fire in Norfolk; that the receipts on Monday evening were 255 dollars, out of which it has found been necessary to pay to printer, servants and door-keepers, 25 dollars: The balance, 230 dols. has been remitted to Norfolk, agreeable to intent.

A very powerful Galvanic Battery has been erected by Doctor Trent of this city, for the purpose of applying the *New Influence* called Galvanism, in Palsies, Rheumatisms, Deafness, Blindness, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington, to his friend in this city, dated March 5.

"The Devil and all is to pay in Louisiana. Lamsat has been stealing the hearts of all the people there from their new masters; and the speculators are *stealing* all our lands. Our Government has ordered the the marine corps to go there immediately.

"The committee of elections have reported against Tom Lewis's election, and I am afraid the house will concur with the report. It is at this moment the subject of debate."

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CANDIDUS—No. IV.

The 11th class of opponents consist of foreigners, who feel a justifiable indignation, concerning those illiberal remarks, which have been made respecting themselves, by some leading men, in the heated ardor of patriotism. It is natural for a man who receives an injury to seek reparation. It will rankle in his bosom, until an opportunity shall occur. It is at the moment, after the power is obtained, that the great and generous mind will assert its superiority. The injury will be forgiven, and the injured party, rises in proud and virtuous majesty, over his vanquished foe, while with the benignity of an angel he pardons and releases.

It belongs to men of worth, talents, character, wealth and integrity, of all countries, to act in this way. Among the foreigners who now reside in Virginia there are many such. Should they then give way to their angry and wayward affections, towards the whole people because a few individuals have acted with injustice towards them? Is not here an opportunity offered, wherein they can shew a transcendant superiority over their accusers and calumniators, by promoting the public interest of the same people, some of whose leaders, have reviled them as public enemies? They surely will not shut their eyes, ears and understandings against the discharge of those duties, which their own feelings urge them to perform, because a few individuals, prove by their own conduct that *they* do not understand, or will not practise, the first principles of common politeness, or the established rules of decorum.

If the people of Virginia would open their eyes, would ascertain how much they have lost, and would calculate how much they might have, by a change of circumstances, then their enquiries would be directed to those things which would insure success. This may be easily accomplished, and now is the time for doing it. It seems to me that three things are necessary. The first is to establish an extensive system of Banking. The second is to encourage commerce by military laws. The third is to invite, by a general deportment, and by public acts, as much foreign capital into this state as possible.

These strangers, if they bring capital and good habits, but of which they design to preserve, will not buy out the nakedness of land, as some politicians recommend. Far, very far, from it. They will lessen the prices of European goods, by increasing importations directly from the manufacturers. They will enhance the price of the produce by becoming purchasers in the market; and will encourage the improvement of towns, either by paying high rents or necessary buildings, or will build themselves. After a while, becoming reconciled to the habits and laws of the country, they will, precisely as our forefathers have done, marry in the country and make permanent settlements. Their interest and their families being established here, they will find ashes in their native countries, and look no farther for the future. They will become useful as well as rich.

All this is plain; and it astonishes me to find that there is a man in the country who understands the first principles of political justice, or jurisprudence, who will either deny these truths, or counteract those tendencies of the human character which are so natural and conformable to experience.

The politicians of the day who raise so much noise about foreigners, have forgotten or perhaps never knew that, the state of Virginia, was saved from subjugation in the year 1781 by foreigners. The

American army in this ſtate was commanded, for a great part of the time by foreigners. It was ſupported with neceſſaries of every kind by other foreigners. It was paid by the reſources and credit of a third. It conſiſted, in a great meaſure, of others; and laſtly an auxiliary army and navy of *foreigners* aſſiſted in obliging the enemy to capitulate. Why then is it, that theſe politicians, who exult ſo much in the goodly inheritance which they enjoy, think themſelves authoriſed, to treat ſome of thoſe perſons, who were the authors and procurers of it, with ſuch ſhameleſs ingratitude and injuſtice? While they gratify this indefenſible caprice, they ſink the character of their country, and compel men of worth to become the enemies to its proſperity, and thereby prevent the increaſe of wealth, harmony and ſtrength.

Is it not natural for a man to be the foe of a people whoſe popular leaders tell him that he is an intruder? That ſuch as he is ought to be diſcouraged and if poſſible expelled? Language of this ſort is too common. Thoſe who uſe it, ſurely have forgotten that their fathers, grandfathers, or ſome more remote anceſtors were foreigners.

The eſtabliſhment and good management of the Bank, will have this inevitable conſequence. The people will find ſuch a ſudden change, between the trade which has been carried on, and the bold vigorous and enterprizing purſuits which will ſucceed, that they will in ſpite of their prejudices, form reſpectful attachments, to thoſe who ſhall moſt contribute, to promote their intereſt, and their country's proſperity.

If an individual ſhall be reſcued from death, or other imminent danger by a ſtranger, who ſhall pour oil into his wounds, and cherish him with wine; who ſhall watch over and reſtore him to life and to happineſs; I ſay will ſuch a man, ſuſpend his thanks and his gratitude until he knows whether his ſaviour and benefactor is a native or a foreigner? Surely not. His eye, his heart, all that is noble and generous in him will acknowledge the obligation. The humane ſtranger ſeeks no more. So likewiſe, the people of Virginia, after they ſhall be extricated from their deſtructions and the annual loſs of millions, comparing the new ſtate of things with the old, will not be able to withhold their admiration, and gratitude from thoſe, by whoſe exertions, and means they have been compelled, as it were, to partake of thoſe bleſſings whoſe benefits have been denied—whoſe exiſtence have been diſbelieved.

Here the noble minded foreigner has a glorious opportunity of obtaining a laudable triumph, by overlooking the perſonal injuſtice which ſome miſtaken individuals have offered. He ſhould conſider, that perſonal degradation, has been intended for himſelf by a few indiſcreet politicians. And recollecting his general duties to the great world of man, ſhould not ceaſe to perform a reaſonable portion of theſe duties where ever he may be placed.

This country, as hiſtory informs us, was ſettled and peopled by *foreigners*. It was ſaved in the year 178 by foreigners, and now again ſome of the ſame and other foreigners, have it in their power to give their aid to elevate her from the general dependence upon precarious means, to become exalted, happy rich and proſperous. The queſtion is a plain one, and is fairly ſubmitted; not to angry paſſions; let them be ſuſpended. My appeal is, to all that is good, great and noble belonging to man. But how is this to be done, ſaith the queriſt.

It is not an unreaſonable computation to ſay, that there are in Virginia, five hundred foreigners, who can, without injury to their buſineſs, ſpare one thouſand dollars each. Thus they have it in their power by purchaſing ten ſhares each, to render a public benefit with little or no perſonal inconvenience.—Their ſhares will amount to five hundred thouſand dollars. They alone by this means can ſet the bank into operation.

By the proviſions of the law concerning the treaſurer's votes, admitting that he ſhould give as many votes as ſhares, then theſe five thouſand ſhares in the hands of the five hundred foreigners, will preciſely counterbalance the votes of the ſtate; becauſe each ſtockholder of ten ſhares according to the law, being entitled to ſix votes, the aggregate will amount to three thouſand votes. While ſome leading men, of the country endeavor to excite an odium againſt foreigners, it is both natural and reaſonable that they ſhould purſue a courſe, which will counteract the conſequences of ſuch unaccountable error.

Thus have I ſhewn how the foreigners may render themſelves the objects of public thanks and gratitude; and alſo how they may preſerve their perſonal rights from being overwhelmed by the influence of the ſtate, which they ſeem to fear, and which ſome of the legiſlators themſelves, have ſaid was reſerved for this particular purpoſe. This is mentioned as an alternative to oppoſe an improper uſe of the ſtates power. I have already given my reaſons why I have no fear on this account.

The politicians, whoſe minds are moſt arrayed againſt the foreigners, have ſurely forgotten that one of the cauſes aſſigned by the heroes and patriots of 1775, for oppoſition to the Britiſh government, was as follows: "*by endeavoring to prevent the population of our country, and for that purpoſe, obſtructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners.*" Theſe words may be found in the 2d page of the new Reviſed Code, and in the firſt article of the Conſtitution. If the ſovereign power which formed and ordained the conſtitution, had changed its policy, and found it expedient to purſue different principles, why have not the people ſaid ſo? Why has not this declaration been expunged? Why have not foreigners been told by a ſolemn act, that the public ſentiment was changed into this reſpect? Inſtead of this, they know well, that, the theoriſts and dreamers who continually diſturb the public, and diſtract their own heads with new forms of government, which they do not underſtand, and, with plans of conſtitutions, which are rejected as often as they are offered—meet with oppoſition and defeat at every attempt, thereby confirm the original principles of 1775.

But even if innovation ſhould be permitted, and a new ſocial compact ſhould be formed excluding foreigners, not only from naturalization, in future, but even to ſuffer them to hide reſt for the ſoles of their feet; is it poſſible that the madneſs of the innovators would allow them to embrace, in the new order of things, thoſe foreigners who had previouſly become citizens, and more than all, thoſe, whoſe heroiſm, exertions, credit, money and talents, aſſiſted in making us an independent people.

Theſe obſervations have lead me into a field, by far too extenſive for my preſent purpoſe. Let the reader reflect, while I return to the proper object of theſe eſſays.

The 12th claſs are deſcribed as follows. In the towns of Peterſburg, Manchester, Richmond and Fredericksburg, there are merchants whoſe chief employment conſiſts in purchaſing the produce of the country. They have made permanent arrangements with other merchants who reſide in the towns of Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, whereby they are permitted at any time to draw for large ſums of money. Their correſpondents accept the bills, receive the produce, and by their credit in the banks, at theſe reſpective places, can if they chuſe, keep up the produce until a ſatisfactory ſale can be made. Thus traders mutually aid each other, and carry on their trafic in great part, by their credit and by the aid of the banks, clearly proving, that the purchaſer of the produce, by the inſtrumentality of credit, obtains the uſe of diſtant capitals.

This ſpecies of commerce, is not only very common and generally profitable, but it is very laudable. The profits will vary according to circumſtances; but let them be great or ſmall, they are obtained between the price which the planter gets and price which the ſhipper gives. This will be rendered more plain by the following example.

A. who is a planter, ſells ten hogſheads of tobacco to B. who reſides in Richmond, for 900 dolls.
B. ſhips it to Philadelphia, and draws on C. who reſides there, for the money
C. pays freight and charges, which amount to 100
and then ſells it to D. for 1200
thereby gaining beſides the charges, 200 dollars, which is divided between B. and himſelf.

It is very evident according to this ſtatement, that the planter will receive 300 dollars leſs than he ought, which has been ſunk in charges and inland profits; becauſe the tobacco for exportation is worth no more at Baltimore, Philadelphia or New-York, than at Richmond, Peterſburg or Fredericksburg.

Every merchant in Virginia who anſwers to the characters and purſuits of B and C will very naturally oppoſe the bank, becauſe it will deprive him of a very ſafe and profitable ſource of trade. The very ſame reaſons which induces him to oppoſe the eſtabliſhment, ought to induce every planter in Virginia to give it his aid. He will not only take this chance for profits, on the operation as to his ſhares, but he will enjoy the ſatisfaction of promoting the intereſt of their country, and will moſt certainly inſure to himſelf the full value of his crops.

The ſame or ſimilar obſervations apply to wheat, corn and other produce. Experience has taught us that theſe ſubſtantial articles, have generally ſold at the different ports in Virginia, at 25 per cent. leſs than they have ſold for in either of the towns of Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York. It is alſo well known, that the Richmond traders have purchaſed wheat at this market—have ſhipped to one of the towns juſt named—it has been there purchaſed by a miller at an advance of 25 per cent. He has removed it, ſome diſtance, to his mill—has converted into flour, and even then has made a ſatisfactory profit.

Every one knows, that a barrel of flour, or a hogs head of tobacco, which is deſigned for exportation, is worth no more at Baltimore, Philadelphia or New-York than it is at Richmond, Fredericksburg or Peterſburg. And yet the policy of Virginia, heretofore, has been ſuch, by entertaining and encouraging prejudices againſt banks, merchants and foreigners, that they have neceſſarily expoſed themſelves to the loſs which I have explained, and will continue to do ſo, until opening their eyes and ears, they will look, liſten and become wiſe.

The 13th are perſons who deal on ſmall capitals. They depend very greatly on their addreſs and induſtry. They ſupport a tolerable credit and are ſometimes reduced to ſhifts and expedients to keep themſelves afloat, being often obliged to ſtop one gap by opening another, they are frequently compelled to ſubmit to loſſes. Other traders of great capitals find an intereſt in cheriſhing and foſtering ſuch as theſe, although they know that there is a conſiderable riſque, and that, every now and then, they are compelled to ſubmit to loſſes by entire failures.

The eſtabliſhment of a bank preſents nothing but terror to dealers of this kind. They recollect how often they have been reduced to ſhifts, to ſave a credit, which was treated with forbearance and tenderneſs by their creditors. The new regulations, of paying to a day, are alarming and ſeem to portend their deſtruction. They forget, that the eſtabliſhment of the bank, will gather one and a half millions of dollars; that the managers will, upon that capital circulate notes for more than four millions; that the profits of the bank will altogether depend upon the number of perſons who may borrow, and that they will find it eaſier to ſupport their buſineſs and credit, by the aids which may be divided from the bank at ſix per cent per annum, than by thoſe negociations which compel them to bear the loſs of forced ſales or high and deſtructive premiums.

Perſons of this deſcription, who fear the deſtruction of their buſineſs and credit are not blamable in their oppoſition. Self preſervation teaches them to avert an evil; and therefore, while they retain theſe opinions, their oppoſition is natural and juſtifiable. A more enlarged view diveſted of the tremibling emotions proceeding from the fear of felt deſtruction will induce them to change their opinions, and to ſee in the bank, a parent which will foſter and promote them, at the ſame time while it exacts from them induſtry, economy, virtue and juſtice.

CANDIDUS.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF HANOVER COUNTY.

As it is a time of reflection and purification in Politics, and as the ſentiments of Candidates for public offices ought to be known that, if correct, they may be approved: and if incorrect condemned; it may not be improper, in introducing myſelf to the people, to follow the example of others by publiſhing ſomething like a political creed. The motto of democracy being principles, and not men, profeſſion of the former, and not a declaration of attachment to the latter, may be expected.—Government is an infringement on the natural rights of man, and in this ſenſe, may be conſidered an evil; but ſuch is the unhappy condition of humanity, that the ſurrender of a portion of its rights is indiſpenſably neceſſary for the ſecurity of the reſt. That Government then, in which the ſurrender and reſerve of rights are judiciouſly made, is a moral good. In aſcertaining the quantum of rights, which ought to be ſurrendered, and the balance which ought to be retained, conſiſts the wiſdom of the ſcience of conſtructing Governments. It is evident that that is the freeſt Government, in which the feweſt rights are ſurrendered, and that the happieſt Government, in which the ſmalleſt ſurrender is accompanied with ſufficient energy to protect the portion of rights reſerved. All Governments exiſt by the people, and all Governments ought to exiſt for the people.—More wiſe and fortunate than other nations generally, we have uſed our power, virtue and wiſdom in the eſtabliſhment of political inſtitutions calculated to promote national and individual proſperity.—But theſe inſtitutions are to be preſerved; and that too, I believe, only by the forming power. The work of creation is perhaps leſs difficult than that of preſervation. The one is the effect of a ſingle act, the other the effect of a repetition of acts, formed into habit, and an unwearied diſpoſition to act. It is therefore, politically, of the laſt importance that at the periodical recurrence of elections, the people ſhould unite to their power virtue and wiſdom; for in proportion as they relax in theſe, will corruption and ambition, evils co-exiſtent with man, act, increaſe, and it may be, finally prevail.—For the preſervation of free Government, I believe it eſſentially neceſſary that no law, inconſiſtent therewith, ſhould exiſt; and it is perhaps equally neceſſary that all laws conſiſtent with the political compact, under which the citizens aſſociate themſelves, ſhould be promptly executed. Laws, which tranſgreſs conſtitutional limits, change the Government by encroaching on the rights reſerved by the citizens, and thus the Government by its power becomes deſtructive of the objects, which it was inſtituted to preſerve. On the other hand the Government, whoſe juſt laws are not executed, fails to protect thoſe rights and thereby ſuffers their expoſure to deſtruction by the power or powers, againſt which it was inſtituted to preſerve them. It appears then, that unconſtitutional laws, deſtroy our rights, whilſt the inexecution of conſtitutional ones ſuffers their deſtruction; and conſequently, that diſobedience to laws authoriſed by the political compact, and ſanctioned by the people, tends as certainly to change and deſtroy the Government, as obedience to thoſe which are conſtitutional. It therefore ſeems to me to be of primary importance not only to guard againſt unconſtitutional meaſures, but alſo to conform to thoſe which are unconſtitutional. If there exiſt conſtitutional laws, which the citizens conſider inexpedient, let them be repealed; but if there only exiſt laws, which they think expedient, let them be obeyed; for, on this being done in one view depends the exiſtence of free Government, which may be juſtly defined a Government of laws. As time and circumſtances may permit ſome further remarks, declaratory of the author's political ſentiments and elucidating their propriety, may be made. In the event of a favorable concurrence of circumſtances he may become a Candidate at the next election of members to the State Legiſlature. Should determination ſucceed ſuſpenſe, his name ſhall be ſubſcribed to an addreſs, on the ſubject, to his Fellow-Citizens.

A FREEHOLDER OF HANOVER COUNTY.

March 1, 1804.

From the ARGUS.

CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH MARCH.

The morning of Monday laſt (the 4th being on Sunday) was ushered in with a diſcharge of cannon from the Capitol Hill by the Artillery Company commanded by Capt. Myers—a ſimilar ſalute was repeated at 12 o'clock, accompanied with the firing of ſmall arms by the guard under the command of Capt. Quarrier. Immediately after which, an animating Oration was delivered in the Capitol by Mr. James Ogilvie, orator of the day, to a very numerous aſſembly of ladies and gentlemen.—Mr. Ogilvie acquitted himſelf in a maſterly manner, in enumerating the hiſtoric feats, on this ſubject, & in a ſtyle unuſually nervous, candid and eloquent—It is wiſhed and expected that the oration may be publiſhed. Between three and four o'clock, about one hundred and twenty citizens of Richmond, Manchester and the vicinity, partook of a very elegant dinner, provided for the occaſion at the Bell Tavern. Among others preſent, we obſerved Governor Page, Chancellor Wythe, Judge Nelſon, Colonel Hitchburn of Maſſachuſetts, and Mr. Fulton of Baltimore. Dr. W. Foushee acted as Preſident—Major Wm. Du-Val and Capt. Robert Mitchell as Vice-Preſidents. After dinner the following TOASTS were drank, accompanied by diſcharges of cannon from the Market Square, and appropriate muſic by the band from the theatre. The greateſt hilarity and harmony prevailed throughout the whole, and the company adjourned in great good order at an early hour.

1. The 4th of March—The day on which the will of the people prevailed againſt the intrigues of party and the ſchemes of ambition.—3 guns, 3 cheers—Tune, *Hail Columbia.*

2. The people of the United States—May they never require federal guardianſhip to ſave them from their worſt enemies—themſelves—5 guns—*Yankee Doodle.*

3. The Conſtitution—Sacred as the ark of the covenant—3 guns—*March de Savoure.*

4. Thomas Jefferſon—The patriot who merits *public favor* by promoting the *public intereſt.*—5 guns, 3 cheers—*Jefferſon's March.*

5. Congreſs—The Guardians of peace and national economy.—3 guns—*March compoſed by Mr. Decker.*

6. The Judiciary—as free *from patronage* as from perfection—1 gun—*Martini's March.*

7. The memory of Waſhington—May the virtues of the dead never ſerve as a cloak for the vices of the *living*—3 guns—*Waſhington's March.*

8. The acquiſition of Louiſiana—Whilſt the nations of Europe are laviſhing innocent blood for trivial objects, America adds a world to her empire by pacific negociation—5 guns, 3 cheers—*New-York Volunteer's March.*

9. The power of impeachment.—The beſt means of controuling thoſe who are not reſtrained by the feelings of honor or the love of virtue.—1 gun—*March in Alexander.*

10. The liberty of the preſs—The ſhield of innocence, the ſcourge of guilt; adored by republicans, and dreaded only by the abandoned votaries of ariſtocracy.—3 guns, 3 cheers—*Marſeilles's Hymn.*

11. The Militia—Fighting for their families and their homes, they aſk no higher reward than that which they receive; the approbation of their country.—3 guns—*Stony Point.*

12. The trial by Jury—An aid to *enlightened*, and a check upon a *midnight* Judiciary.—3 guns—"*In the dead of the night.*"

13. The elective principle, which like a conductor, diſpels the growing ſtorm before it burſts in deſtructive exploſion—3 guns—*St. Patrick's Day.*

14. The heads of departments—Their fidelity and talents have eminently contributed to the proſperity of their country.—2 guns—*March.*

15. Monroe and Livingſton—whoſe fame depends upon *what they have done*, not upon a pompous parade of what *they failed to do.*—5 guns—*Caira.*

16. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—the ſources of wealth and national proſperity.—3 guns—*America, Commerce and Freedom.*

17. The American Fair—May they never reward with their ſmiles the enemies of their country.—3 guns—*The Conſtitution.*

VOLUNTEERS.

By Governor Page.—The Orator of the day—May the ſentiments delivered by him, be ever remembered.

Col. Hitchburn.—The ſtate of Virginia—May ſhe continue to merit the elevated ſtation ſhe holds in the national confederacy.

Judge Nelſon—Equality, juſtice and democracy—Alike the offspring of truth.

Mr. Chevallie.—A ſpeedy peace to the rival nations of Europe.

The Governor, Col. Hitchburn and Mr. Wythe having retired.

P. N. Nicholas.—Governor Page—the ſteady patriot of '76 and to the preſent day.

The Preſident.—Col. Hitchburn and the Republicans of Maſſachuſetts.

The Vice Preſident, Robert Mitchell.—Geo. Wythe—The venerable judge and patriotic ſage.

The Vice Preſident, Wm. DuVal.—Reformation to the judge who knows what is right, but has no virtue to practiſe it.

Henry L. Hiſcoe—George Clinton, the preſent governor of New York—May he riſe at the next election the ſecond office in the United States.

Wm. Thompſon. The memory of Edmund Pendleton.

Mr. Brooks. The memory of Benjamin Franklin, who aroſe in America like the morning ſtar, to announce the approach of freedom.

J. H. Pouſhee. The memory of John Thomſon, the author of the letters of Curtius. An everlaſting monument of worth, genius and patriotiſm.

J. Ogilvie. The Richmond academy, may its Profeſſors inculcate the principles of truth and inſpire the holy enthuſiaſm of freedom.

Col Wilkinſon. May the fallen ariſtocratical minority in Congreſs never riſe again to endanger the peace, harmony and happineſs of *America.*

J. I. Cohen. Equal religious liberty to all mankind.

S. M'Craw. A ſpeedy termination to all party heat or animoſity, an union to them cemented with integrity, ſhielded by truth, prompted by patriotiſm and guided by wiſdom.

Mr. Shepard. May merit form the only diſtinction in ſociety.

Thomas Preſſer. Thomas Paine, who never gave pain, except to the enemies of his country.

Many other Toaſts were given, of which we have no copy. Songs interſperſed, &c.

[The Manchester Toasts in our next.]

House-Building, Cabinet Work, &c.

YEAMANS SMITH,

INFORMS the Public, that he has commenced buſineſs in this city, near the Hay-Market Garden, in the following branches of his profeſſion: Brick Laying, Carpenter's Work, Joiner's Work, Painting and Glazing.

He alſo poliſhes Marble, carves any ſort of Figure in ſtone or wood, paints ſo as to imitate Marble or Mahogany, makes all ſorts of Compoſition Ornaments for Chimney pieces, takes Likeneſſes in Wax, either Buſt or in Baſrelief; Paints, Gilds and Varniſhes, in the neateſt manner, Carriages, Signs, &c. &c.

Richmond, March 7th, 1804.

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,
For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 18 *dolls.*			80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000		20,000
60 *of*	500		30,000
2000 *of*	15		30,000
		Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*			12,000
Expence of drawing,			2,000
		Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,		*Dollars,*	500
Laſt drawn,			10,000
1 *other Prize of*			10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*			29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*			30,000
		Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the perſon entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be conſidered as renewed in the ſecond claſs.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the 1ſt *day of June,* 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,662 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loſs on 2,662 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *Prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raiſed,		10,000
Ticket firſt drawn,		1,000
Ticket laſt drawn,		20,000
1 *other Prize of*		20,000
1 *ditto of*		10,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dollars,*		15,000
49 *ditto of* 1,000		49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

For the Benefit of

Mr. RUTHERFORD.

On Monday evening, March 12th, will be performed a celebrated Comedy, called

WILD OATS;

OR,

The STROLLING GENTLEMEN.

To which will be added the favorite Opera of

THE PADLOCK.

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horse, in as high health and vigour as he has ever been,

WILL ſtand the next ſeaſon at my ſtable, on James River, three miles below Richmond, at SIXTY DOLLARS the ſeaſon, diſchargeable by FIFTY if paid before the 10th of Auguſt, when the ſeaſon will expire. Excellent paſturage, ſecurely enclоſed, *gratis*. Seperate enclоſures will be provided for the Mares, according to their ſituation, and grain furniſhed at the market price. Every attention ſhall be paid to the Mares; but no liability for eſcapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED has unqueſtionably been one of the beſt racers on the Engliſh turf. At three years old he was winner ſeven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the beſt horſes then running.—Among his races of that year he won a ſweepſtakes of 500 guineas each—He won the great Darby ſtakes at Epſom, which are the moſt important in the kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 5125 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopſqueezer for 500 guineas. He won the Porteſque ſtakes, eleven ſubſcribers of 30 guineas each. Over the Beacon courſe he won the Claret ſtakes, of 200 guineas each; beating ſeven capital horſes, and receiving forfeit from ſeven others. His winnings this year amounted to 2580 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not ſtart. At ſix years old, carrying 168 pounds, at three heats, he won the King's plate at Guilford. He ran alſo for the King's plate at Lewes, which he would have won had he not fallen lame. This year he alſo ran for two other King's plates; and although injured, was the ſecond horſe for each—They were won by Anvil and Drone, at that time the two beſt horſes on the Engliſh turf. He never ſtarted after he was ſix, but kept as a Stallion, and ranked among the beſt in England, as by reference to the Racing Callendar—the following Certificate will be proven.

I hereby certify, the Cheſnut horſe DIOMED, purchaſed of me, by Meſſrs. Lamb & Younger, won the Darby ſtakes at Epſom—the Claret ſtakes at New Market, and many other prizes as may be ſeen in the Racing Callendars. He is the ſire of Grey Diomed, Quitlavaca, Lais, (the dam of Lord Clermont's Spoliator) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Glaucus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

GREY DIOMED, at three years old, was ſold by me to Mr Fox, for 700 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards ſold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 2700 guineas Several others of his get have been ſold at large prices.

THO'S CHARLES BUNBURY.

In addition to the above ſtatement, let his Colts in Virginia, now three years old, prove his excellence and unrivalled ſuperiority over all the Stallions in America.

Madeira—won the Wine ſtakes at Fairfield in May laſt two mile heats, beating Bucephalus (now called Schedoni) and Mr. Hoome's B. C. Daredevil.

Peacemaker—the ſweepſtakes of 140 guineas, at Mr. Varell's, and ſince purchaſed by Mr. Hoomes.

Diomeda—the property of Mr. Cocke, the ſweepſtakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr Randolph's *Wiltonia*. by Stirling, and Mr. Tayloe's Bay Colt, by Gabriel; the reſt paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the firſt day's ſweepſtakes at Peterſburg, in May laſt.

Mr. Bland's Cheſnut Colt, the ſecond day's ſweepſtakes, of 100 dollars each.

Topgallant—the poſt ſweepſtake at Broad Rock in September, which entitled a Colt to the greateſt credit.

Lavinia—the ſweepſtakes at Frederickſburg, in October, the largeſt amount ever run for in America, twenty ſubſcribers, 200 dollars each—nine ſtarted, the reſt paid forfeit.

Top Gallant—the ſweepſtakes in Peterſburg in Oct.

Mr. Drummond's Filly, the ſweepſtakes, at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty ſubſcribers.

Vingt-Un—the property of Col. Hampton, only 3 years old, the Gold Cup at Waſhington, four miles, beating Col Hoome's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Tayloe's Skyſcraper, by Alderman; and Gen. Ridgley's Financier; and was immediately purchaſed by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Excluſive of the above, many others of his Colts have been winners during the preſent year.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED, was got by Florizel, (one of the beſt ſons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, ſiſter to Juno, (the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipſe) his grand dam (ſiſter to Horatius, by Blank) his great grand dam, Fetaher's dam and full ſiſter to the grand dam of Cygnet and Bloſſom, by Childers, out of Miſs Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget, Turk, Betſey Percival, Leeds, Arabian, &c.

MILES SELDEN, SEN.

TREE HILL, Dec. 26th, 1803

13

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Aſſortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Meuburn, next door to Meſſrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chiatzes and Calicoes.	Faſhionable Ribbons.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.	Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Fine Laces & Edgings.	Satin and Luſtring Umbrellas.
Luſtrings and Satins.	Gloves & Glove Ties.
Silk Muſlins.	Moleſkin Veſt Patterns.
Italian Crapes.	
Feathers and Flowers.	

19

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Piſtols.	Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.	

TEA, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.	perior quality.
Spaniſh Segars, of a ſu-	

N. B.—B. S. offers his ſervices to his friends and the public, to tranſact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend on good treatment, a great exertion will be made to give ſatisfaction. PRODUCE and GOODS ſtored and delivered on the ſhorteſt notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 1[illegible]

THE NATIVE ARABIAN HORSE,

THE DEY OF ALGIERS,

TO give an opportunity to the gentleman of the turf in Virginia to obtain the valuable mixture of Arabian blood amongſt their ſtock—will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon (to commence on the 1ſt of March and end the 10th of Auguſt,) at Mr. Tayloe's, Gwinfield Farm, near Tappahannock, on Rappahannock River, and will be let to mares at the very low price of TEN DOLLARS the leap, or TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS the ſeaſon, or FORTY DOLLARS to inſure a Mare being with Foal, and a Dollar to the Groom in either caſe; the leap money to be paid at the Stable door, and good promiſory notes payable on the 10th of Auguſt for the ſeaſon, muſt be ſent with the Mares.

THE DEY OF ALGIERS is an elegantly formed Horſe, poſſeſſing both beauty and ſtrength; moſt of his points are equal, and ſome of them very ſuperior to any Horſe on the continent; his colts are in high eſtimation for their bone, ſize and form; he is fully fourteen hands two inches and a half high, a height by no means uſual in the genuine Arabian race; his colour is nearly white, with a few brown ſpots daſhed over his neck and ſhoulders; he is of fine preſence and carriage, remarkably vigorous and active, and a very ſure foal getter. This beautiful animal was procured from Arabia, in the year '98, at four years old, by the late Grand Bailiff Fromm of Pruſſia, and brought to Felix Bellen in that kingdom, where he was purchaſed after the Bailiff's death, and at the ſale of his ſtud in '99, by Lieutenant General Frederick, Baron of Diemar, by whom he was ſold to Col. Swan of Maſſachuſetts, then in Europe, and by him ſhipped from Hamburgh to Boſton to General Jackſon of that city, who ſent him in the beginning of 1802 to General Maſon of the diſtrict of Columbia to atteſt which, and to prove the origin of this Horſe, ſatisfactory certificates are in my hands and open to the inſpection of all

Paſturage gratis—but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes, though the greateſt attention will be paid to prevent either, by

E. Beasley,

Manager for John Tayloe, Eſq. at Gwinfield.

To be Sold,

For ready money, at Hanover Town, on Thursday the 15th day of March next, from 12 to 15 very

LIKELY NEGROES,

BELONGING to the eſtate of John White, dec'd. late of King William county, to diſcharge the balance of a judgment obtained by Archibald Govan's executors againſt ſaid dec'd. as ſecurity for the late Carter Braxton, Eſq. dec. Among thoſe Negroes are ſeveral boys and girls. and two or three fellows.

The Adminiſtrator.

King William, February 14th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THAT I have committed the entire management and tranſaction of my buſineſs to my brother Robert B Payne of Columbia, and county of Fluvanna, and authoriſed him, and him only, to ſettle and adjuſt on my behalf the debts owing to or by the eſtate of Richard Cocke, late of Fluvanna.—According ly to him the ſaid Robert B. Payne thoſe having claims upon the ſaid eſtate will bring them forward for adjuſtment; and thoſe indebted to it, make payment, which they are requeſted to do without delay. POLLEY J. COCKE,

Executrix of Richard Cocke, dec.

Fluvanna, 16th Feb. 1804.

Valuable Property.

The ſubſcriber offers for ſale, that valuable unimproved

Lot of Ground,

Situate on the main ſtreet in the city of Richmond, containing about ſixty ſix feet in front and running one hundred feet back, on the croſs ſtreet leading to the baſin of the canal, and immediately oppoſite to the corner ſtores now in the occupancy of Meſſrs. Pickett Pollard and Johnſton, and that of Mr. Cha's. Spencer. The numerous advantages attending this property needs no comment, its ſituation being in the centre of buſineſs renders it an object for public or private employment, and is perhaps the moſt eligible in this city for either. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing will be treated with privately on application at any time between this and the firſt day of May next, and if not ſold previous to that day, the ſame will be offered for ſale at public auction, on the fifth day of that month, and the terms thereof made known.

John M'Enery.

Feb. 15th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Shiphard & Bendle

IS this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. All perſons having claims againſt the concern are deſired to bring them forward in order to receive payment: and all thoſe perſons indebted to them, are requeſted to make immediate payment to either of the parties, by note or otherwiſe, as no further indulgence can be given. JAMES SHIPHARD. THOMAS BENDLE.

THOMAS BENDLE,

Saddler,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he intends carrying on the buſineſs in all its various branches, as heretofore, in the houſe oppoſite the Eagle Tavern and formerly occupied by Capt. William Auſtin. He returns his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement hitherto received; and hopes, by a ſtrict attention to buſineſs to merit the continuance of their favors.

Richmond, 20th February, 1804. 3aw.

For Sale,

13

A MAN, about forty years of age, who has been bred in the houſe, and is an excellent waiter.—Enquire of [illegible] PRINTER

TO COVER,

the enſuing ſeaſon, at my ſtable in Cheſterfield county near Goode's and Bevil's Bridges,

The high bred well known Engliſh racer,

DRUID;

A CHESNUT, elegantly formed, near ſixteen hands high, twelve years old. His performances have been equal to any Horſe in England, as will appear by reference to the Racing Calendars—Will be let to Mares at Six Guineas the ſeaſon, which may be diſcharged by the punctual payment of Twenty Dollars during the ſeaſon; Three Guineas the leap, to be paid down; and Ten Guineas inſurance; and One Dollar to the Groom in each caſe—The inſurance money demandable if the property of the Mare be changed after the 1ſt of Auguſt next, at which time the ſeaſon will expire. Good and exteuſive paſturage, and the board of boys ſent with mares, *gratis*; but I will not be reſponſible for eſcapes or accidents. Mares will be fed on moderate terms, if required, for which the money muſt be ſent

Thomas Branch.

February 22d, 1804. oaw3w.

DRUID was bred by Earl Groſvenor, and got by Potooooooo, (ſon of Eclipſe) his dam (the famous Maid of Oaks) by King Herod; his grand dam, Rarity, by Machem; his great grand dam called Snap dragon, by Snap; his great great grand dam, by Regulus; his great great great grand dam by Bartlett's Childers; his great great great great grand dam by Honeywood's *Arabian*, out of the dam of the two True Blues.

DRUID ſtarted (for the firſt time) at New-Market, in the Craven Meeting, 793. for a ſweepſtakes of 500 guineas each, (4 ſubſcribers) and ran a dead heat with the Duke of Bedford's Top Gallant, brother to Sky-Scraper, who the ſame day beat lord Egremont's Gohanna for another ſweepſtakes—In the ſame meeting, Druid won a ſweepſtakes of 1000 guineas each, (3 ſubſcribers) beating the Duke of Bedford's Hydra

In 1794, New-Market Craven meeting, Druid won a ſweepſtakes of 500 guineas each (3 ſubſcribers) D. I. beating the Duke of Bedford's Top Gallant: and in the ſame meeting won the ſecond claſs of the Oatland ſtakes of 50 guineas each, (21 ſubſcribers) beating Kic Carr, Exciſeman, Buzzard, Coriander, Gohanna, Heroine, Patriot and ſeveral others.

In 1795, he only ſtarted once, being uſed chiefly as a trial horſe.

In 1796, New-Market firſt ſpring meeting, he won a ſweepſtakes of 200 guineas each, (4 ſubſcribers) beating Mr. Churchill's Poet, and giving him 19lbs, the two middle miles: The day following he won a plate of 50l. beating Lord Sackville's Sylver, Mr. Wilſon's Eliza, and Mr. Lord's Muſpenner, the round courſe, four miles. Eliza afterwards won the King's plate and a great ſubſcription at York.

In 1797, Druid won the ſecond claſs of the Oatland ſtakes, beating Viret, Spread Eagle, and many others. He alſo won the main of the Oatland ſtakes, beating the famous Horſe Benington.

In 1798, Druid won a 50l. plate at New-Market, beating Sir C. Bunbury's Grey Hound and Mr. Girdler's Hare the round courſe, and won the Duke of Marlborough's plate at Oxford, beating Mr Lade's Truſs, three mile heats.

FOR RENT,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A BRICK Lumber Houſe, Stable and Carriage Houſe. Apply to

Marcus Elcan;

Who has for Sale,

Beſt India NANKEENS

On moderate terms for Cash, or on a credit of 90 days for acceptances in this place.

Dec. 3, 1803. 1awtf.

NOTICE.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

AT Hanover courthouſe, on Wedneſday the 25th of April next, being court day, will be expoſed to ſale at auction, for ready money,

Two tracts of Land,

one of them containing 775 1-2 acres, more or leſs, and is commonly known and called by the name of Bib's Tract, part whereof lies in Hanover and part in Goochland.

The other tract contains 100 acres, more or leſs, and lies in Hanover. The ſubſcriber believes that the latter tract is commonly known by the name of Fenton's place. Both tracts adjoin each other, and will be ſold together. Theſe lands are diſtant from the city of Richmond about 22 miles, in a healthy ſituation and an agreeable neighborhood. It is deemed unneceſſary to ſay any thing with reſpect to the quality of the ſoil, as it is believed that any one inclining to purchaſe will firſt view the lands.

The ſale will be made by virtue of a deed of truſt from Thomas Thompſon, Jane Iſabella, his wife, and William Duval, to George Yuille, dated the 22d of March, 1796, and recorded in the general court in June following; to ſecure the payment of a debt due from the ſaid Thomas Thompſon to Murdock Fearns & Co.—and which deed of truſt the ſubſcriber was authoriſed to carry into effect by a deed of aſſignment made between him and the aforenamed Thomas Thompſon and George Yuille, dated the 23d of January, 1798, and recorded in the general court the 13th of November following, which two deeds will be exhibited on the day of ſale, and a deed of conveyance with ſpecial warranty, will be executed to the purchaſer, by

Charles Copland.

Richmond, 16th February, 1804. 1aw.

RICHMOND

James River Company.

THE Members of the *RICHMOND JAMES RIVER COMPANY*, are requeſted to attend a Meeting of the Company, to be held at the COUNTING HOUSE of *Pickett Pollard & Johnſon*, in the City of Richmond, on Saturday the 10th inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by order of the Commiſſioners.

The celebrated Engliſh Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and ſire of Speculator, Trumpator, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phenix, Hoſpitality, &c. will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The ſeaſon will commence the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following. Extenſive paſturage, of ſuperior quality, will be furniſhed GRATIS, and the greateſt attention paid, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. The money will be expected for the ſeaſon of ſuch Mares, as are pattured, before they are removed, and notes ſent with thoſe that are not to be left with the horſe, payable the firſt of Auguſt next. Apply to 15

RICHARD KNOWLES,

Agent for

JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouſe, and 35 from Carterſville. Mares fed, if required.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ſhip *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general aſſortment of

Merchandize,

4

SUITABLE to the ſeaſon, which they are diſpoſed to ſell on moderate terms, for Caſh, Country Produce, or, to *punctual cuſtomers*, on the uſual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to ſtore FLOUR, &c. thoſe who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are aſſured, that their endeavours will be uſed to give general, ſatisfaction, and their charge for ſtorage, &c. will be reaſonable. 21

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

For Sale,

ABOUT 450 acres of LAND, lying on the Three Chopp'd and the River Roads, half a mile from the river at Weſtham, and ſix miles from the city of Richmond—three-fourths in woods.

This land combines the important advantages of a good ſoil—conveniency to the ſeat of government; a handſome ſituation for buildings, and very healthy; a good mill ſeat, with permiſſion to erect a mill—an abundance of oak and pine timber, and good ſpring water. 14

The ſubſcriber would be glad alſo to treat for two or three BRICK TENEMENTS, not far from the Capitol. Theſe houſes are not finiſhed, but they will be completed in courſe of the ſpring, and one of them is now in ſufficient forwardneſs to ſhew the plan of the buildings.

JOHN PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, 20th January, 1804. } t1Apr.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate of William Wingo, deceaſed, late of King William county, will pleaſe to make them known previous to the firſt day of May next, in order that proviſion may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea againſt any demand made after after the above period. 15

C. Bosher,

Adminiſtrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

For LIVERPOOL,

The well armed faſt-ſailing Ship

AURORA;

WILL be diſpatched with all poſſible ſpeed; freight offered immediately will be received on accommodating terms. Apply to 20

Robertson & Brown.

6000 buſhels Stoved SALT.

Norfolk, Dec. 13, 1803.

Take Notice.

I FOREWARN all perſons againſt trading for a Negro Girl, named NELLY, the property of Mr. John D. Johnſon, late of Charlotte and now hired by Mr. Owen Haskins of Prince Edward County, as ſhe is under a conveyance, to ſecure the payment of a debt from Mr. Johnſon to me. 3

John L. Lesueur.

Richmond, March 1ſt, 1804.

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the ſouth of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be ſold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the ſtate of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof. 21

December 26th, 1803.

FOR SALE,

A Young Negro Man,

About 25 years of age; who has been accuſtomed to Houſe Buſineſs, but will anſwer very well for the field, or other labor.—Enquire of the Printer. 3

March 1, 1804.

Taken up,

BY John Wiſe, near the upper end of Goochland county,

A STEER,

of a brown color, with a white face and ſome white under the belly—mark'd with a crop in the right ear, and a fox in the left—about five years old—appraiſed to ſixteen dollars and ninety ſix cents, before [illegible] 3